

An Essay
on
Cynanche Trachealis
by
William J. Bonsonby
of
Virginia

Passed March 1825

de Bijn
or
Lepus hircus
Lepus hircus
Lepus hircus
Lepus hircus
Lepus hircus

Patent Office, 1861

Cynanche Trachealis.

1

This disease is known by several other names, as the croup, or the Hives, which is a corruption of heaves, and was so named from the difficulty of respiration.

The one, most commonly employed, is the Cynanche Trachealis; and is an inflammation in the parts of the throat subservient to respiration, speech, and deglutition.

The word Cynanche is composed of two words of the Greek language, κυων & αγγος literally signifying the strangling of a dog: it was so named because a set of symptoms affects the patient in this disease, not unlike the appearances observable in hanging dogs.

This is considered as a modern disease. Dr. Home, of Edinburgh, was the first who published a correct description of it. Since he wrote, several other authors have taken notice of it, and given different opinions with regard

to it. Some authors divide it into two species, Idiopathic and Symptomatic. Idiopathic, where the disease is primarily and extensively seated in the Trachea, Bronchea, and surface of the lungs; and Symptomatic, where it appears as the consequence of some previous disorder.

Among them, are Cleyne, Underwood, Ferriar, and Rush. Doctor Cleyne relates a case, where it succeeded to the secondary fever of Small pox. And Doctor Underwood says, he has known it an attendant upon the putrid Thrush. Doctor Ferriar also observes, that he has seen ^{pneumonic} inflammation converted into Croup; and Doctor Rush remarks, I have seen it accompany, as well as succeed, the Small pox, Measles, scarlet fever, and Aphthous sore throat. Doctor Caldwell, on the contrary, says that it is always an original disease, and never produced by irregularities in any other disease.

Some divide it into Spasmodic and

Inflammatory. Doctor Thomas says, that it is always to be considered as arising from inflammation. On the other hand, Doctor Underwood observes, that it is very often Spasmodic; and Doctor Chapman tells us in all cases, where it suddenly attacks, it must partake of the nature of Spasm. ~~He~~ says, the early symptoms correspond exactly with this view of its pathology, and that dissections fully confirm it, showing where death promptly happens, none of the phenomena of inflammation are found.

Some physicians consider it contagious. Mr Rosentin of Stockholm, and the late learned Doctor Barton, of this University, stand foremost on the list of those who believe in the contagious nature of Croup. But Cullen, Underwood, and Doctor Chapman, tell us it is never contagious.

the first of these is the fact that the
the second is the fact that the
the third is the fact that the
the fourth is the fact that the
the fifth is the fact that the
the sixth is the fact that the
the seventh is the fact that the
the eighth is the fact that the
the ninth is the fact that the
the tenth is the fact that the
the eleventh is the fact that the
the twelfth is the fact that the
the thirteenth is the fact that the
the fourteenth is the fact that the
the fifteenth is the fact that the
the sixteenth is the fact that the
the seventeenth is the fact that the
the eighteenth is the fact that the
the nineteenth is the fact that the
the twentieth is the fact that the
the twenty-first is the fact that the
the twenty-second is the fact that the
the twenty-third is the fact that the
the twenty-fourth is the fact that the
the twenty-fifth is the fact that the
the twenty-sixth is the fact that the
the twenty-seventh is the fact that the
the twenty-eighth is the fact that the
the twenty-ninth is the fact that the
the thirtieth is the fact that the
the thirty-first is the fact that the
the thirty-second is the fact that the
the thirty-third is the fact that the
the thirty-fourth is the fact that the
the thirty-fifth is the fact that the
the thirty-sixth is the fact that the
the thirty-seventh is the fact that the
the thirty-eighth is the fact that the
the thirty-ninth is the fact that the
the fortieth is the fact that the
the forty-first is the fact that the
the forty-second is the fact that the
the forty-third is the fact that the
the forty-fourth is the fact that the
the forty-fifth is the fact that the
the forty-sixth is the fact that the
the forty-seventh is the fact that the
the forty-eighth is the fact that the
the forty-ninth is the fact that the
the fiftieth is the fact that the
the fifty-first is the fact that the
the fifty-second is the fact that the
the fifty-third is the fact that the
the fifty-fourth is the fact that the
the fifty-fifth is the fact that the
the fifty-sixth is the fact that the
the fifty-seventh is the fact that the
the fifty-eighth is the fact that the
the fifty-ninth is the fact that the
the sixtieth is the fact that the
the sixty-first is the fact that the
the sixty-second is the fact that the
the sixty-third is the fact that the
the sixty-fourth is the fact that the
the sixty-fifth is the fact that the
the sixty-sixth is the fact that the
the sixty-seventh is the fact that the
the sixty-eighth is the fact that the
the sixty-ninth is the fact that the
the seventieth is the fact that the
the seventy-first is the fact that the
the seventy-second is the fact that the
the seventy-third is the fact that the
the seventy-fourth is the fact that the
the seventy-fifth is the fact that the
the seventy-sixth is the fact that the
the seventy-seventh is the fact that the
the seventy-eighth is the fact that the
the seventy-ninth is the fact that the
the eightieth is the fact that the
the eighty-first is the fact that the
the eighty-second is the fact that the
the eighty-third is the fact that the
the eighty-fourth is the fact that the
the eighty-fifth is the fact that the
the eighty-sixth is the fact that the
the eighty-seventh is the fact that the
the eighty-eighth is the fact that the
the eighty-ninth is the fact that the
the ninetieth is the fact that the
the ninety-first is the fact that the
the ninety-second is the fact that the
the ninety-third is the fact that the
the ninety-fourth is the fact that the
the ninety-fifth is the fact that the
the ninety-sixth is the fact that the
the ninety-seventh is the fact that the
the ninety-eighth is the fact that the
the ninety-ninth is the fact that the
the hundredth is the fact that the

It is said sometimes to prevail as an epidemic

It is very much confined to early life, from the first to the fifth year. It sometimes occurs to children within the month, and also to adults, but these cases are very rare.

This disease is known by the following symptoms: a hoarseness, with a shrill ringing sound, both in speaking and coughing; there is at the same time, a sense of pain about the Larynx; great difficulty of respiration; with a wheezing sound in inspiration: there is, also, a cough, which is commonly dry, and if any thing is spit, it is of a purulent appearance, and sometimes resembles portions of a membrane: there is a restlessness, and an uneasy sense of heat, with a frequent pulse.

Frequently, there is an appearance of redness and swelling, when the internal fauces are

طوبى

viewed, and an appearance of matter something like that rejected by coughing. Cullen tells us, that there is almost constantly a preternatural membrane found lining the internal surface of the upper part of the Trachea. But from the numerous dissections made in this country, particularly by Doctor Chapman, this membrane has rarely been found. I believe, however, no one denies that the membrane does sometimes exist.

Doctor Rush mentions, that this disease is attended with most danger, when the patient labours under a constant and audible stertorous breathing: and less, when a dry stertorous cough, attended with easy respiration in its intervals. The danger is nearly over, says the Doctor, when the cough, though stertorous, is loose and accompanied with a discharge of mucus from the Trachea.

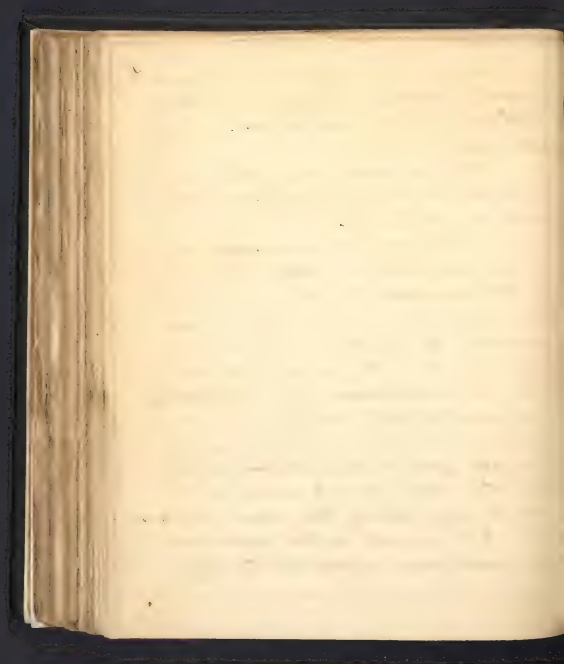
An eruption of little red blotches, which

frequently appears, and disappears, two or three times in the course of the disease, is always a favourable symptom.

The remote cause, is cold applied to the body: and therefore, it generally appears in the winter and spring months.

This disease was once considered very singular and fatal: but Doctor Chapman tells us, that he approaches it with more confidence than almost any other to which children are subjected. He says, there are two causes that will account for the fatality of this disease.

The first, is an erroneous notion of the Pathology; and ^{the} second, the feeble mode of management, which has been followed. A notion, says he, has greatly prevailed, that children will not bear the action of powerful remedies: on this account, many, especially, the European practitioners, have been very inert in their practice. And the disease proved so fatal, that the Emperor



of France offered ten thousand francs to the person who would produce the best dissertation on the subject. After all, it was given to a person, who advised the exhibition of the Hepar Sulphuris, which in this country, says the Doctor, would certainly kill every person.

Treatment.

Whether the disease is spasmodic or inflammatory, the treatment is very nearly the same. We begin 1st. with free vomiting; for which purpose, the Iodurized Antimony, exhibited at short intervals, is the most certain and powerfull article. For the same purpose, Doctor Coxe's Hine Syrup is a very valuable and efficacious remedy. The warm bath is to be resorted to at the same time, and the patient to be kept in it for ten or fifteen minutes, which is highly beneficial in promoting



the operation of the Emetic. If however the Emetic should not operate, bleeding should be resorted to and the Emetic and warm bath repeated. If the disease should not yield to this practice topical bleeding is to be employed.

After which a blister is to be applied to the neck from ear to ear. If there should still be or the symptoms prove very violent bleeding should be again immediately resorted to ad deliquium animi. When carried to this extent, Doctor Thomas tells us that he has never known it to fail. As soon as syncope is succeeded, the hoarseness, cough, laborious respiration, all disappear. We should next resort to

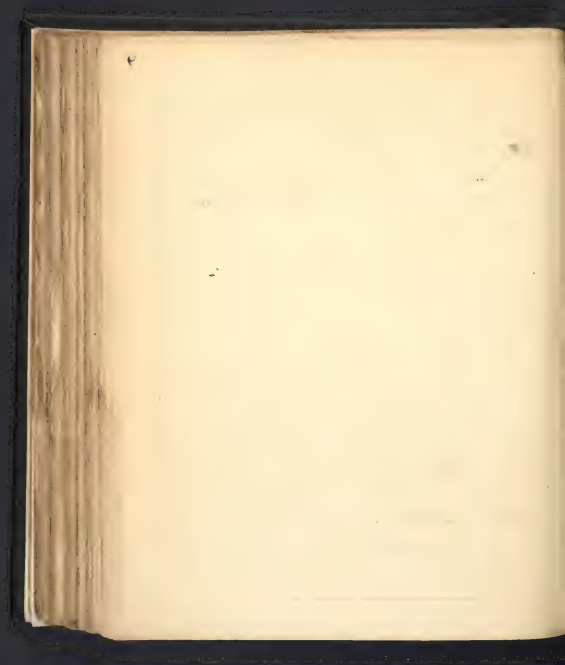
Calomel, not in small, but in large and repeated doses; so that it may freely purge.

Silygala Sinica is very highly recommended. Doctor Fisher, of Maryland, was the first, who brought it into the treatment of this affection: he thought it adapted to every



form and stage of the disease: he prescribes it sometimes as an Emetic, and sometimes as an expectorant, to extinguish the remains of Croup. Doctor Chapman tells us it is very advantageous, but that he prefers the Tarlarized Antimony as an emetic.

There are the remedies to be resorted to in the early stages, but if the disease has lasted for eight or ten hours, it extends into the bronchia, and even into the substance of the lungs. The appearances are now very different, the voice is hoarse, the cough hard, and dry. There is more or less fever, considerable anxiety and restlessness, the child not remaining long in any one position: he is fretting and crying without any positive pain. In the final stage, we have all the symptoms of impeded respiration. This, I believe, depends upon an accumulation of mucus in the lungs, or what is termed an ingorged state of the



lungs. The indications are to relieve this, and reestablish a free and equable circulation.

This is to be done, by placing the patient in a warm bath; and while there, to induce copious vomiting by the most active articles.

The Sulphate of Zinc is highly recommended; or, if it is not to be obtained, the Tartarized Antimony is to be used. Then Venesection is to be resorted to, but with great caution. Little blood should be taken, and this to be repeated from time to time, untill the effects are produced.

The reason of this great caution, Doctor Chapman tells us, is, that there is so great a stagnation of blood in the lungs, that a sudden evacuation would not suffer the system to react, and would prove immediately fatal. We should next apply a blister over the whole breast, or cloths wrung out of boiling water, or rags dipped

in a decoction of Cantharides, or in the Spirits of Turpentine. After this, we should endeavour to promote expectoration. This may be done by Polyzala Seneka; or which is still better, the Rhine Syrup of Doctor Boer.

At this time, Calomel should be given: it is in all cases an excellent expectorant. Doctor Chapman says, that in some of these cases it appears to operate as a specific.

Some physicians rely wholly upon Calomel in the treatment of this disease; it requires very large doses, as the susceptibility of the system in this disease is very much diminished. Doctor Haycock gave half a drachm in one day to a child only three months old; by this treatment we may often relieve the most desperate cases.

in a letter of introduction to the
author of the book, the author
expresses a friendly interest in the
book, and says that he is
glad to see the book of the
author. The book is a very
interesting one, and the author
has done a very good job of
writing it. The book is a very
good one, and the author has
done a very good job of writing
it. The book is a very good
one, and the author has done a
very good job of writing it.